PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

Mrs. W. H. P., Marceline, Mo.-To chtain pension under the general law the widow must prove that the death-cause was incurred in service and line of duty, unless the soldier drew pension under the general law on account of the disability ter status under the general law than the said former husband died in 1879, May 9, 1900, because of her income being that his father died while he was a small in excess of the prescribed amount, the child. children are equally barred during her life and widowhood.

service and line of duty in order to obtain pute in the family, are good evidence

J. V., Lima. Ohio-It is held that the fact that a soldier of the war of the re-bellion subsequently deserted from a Regthe close of the war is not a bar to his se-curing pension under the act of June 27,

H. P., Soldiers' Home, S. D.-Prior

and burial, his guardian during his life-time, or any other person, who bears or becomes responsible for such expenses, is entitled to obtain reimbursement from the amount of the accrued pension. Applica-tion may be made to the "Auditor of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C." E. C., National Military Home, Ind.— E. C., National Military Home, Ind.— et al., the soldier appeared to have desert-ed subsequent to the act of Feb. 13, 1862, collisted and was honorably discharged. after having deserted from a prior service from which he has never received a discharge, there may be considerable dif-ficulty, inasmuch as it would have to be shown that the disability was incurred after the date on which his prior culistment from which he deserted would have terminated in the ordinary course of

B. B., Los Angeles, Cal.-Notwithstanding the crippled child was under 16 when the widow filed application for penfor said child beyond the age of 16 it will be necessary to file a new application for such extension, after the child is 16.

H. H. H., South Royalton, Vt.—The bounty act of July 20, 1888, is not an "additional" bounty act. As you were discharged for wound, you became entitled to the \$100 bounty on account of your first enlistment, by an act of March 3, 1865, regardless of date of enlistment.

CONGRESSIONAL AND

ATTORNEYS-SPECIAL ACT PEN-SION CASES.—In the pension appropria-tion act just passed by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is em-

bodied the following provision:
"And provided further, That hereafter no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in se curing the introduction of a bill, or the passage thereof through Congress, granting pension or increase of pension; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain compensation for such services, shall be deemed guilty of an conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the

It was stated in the House of Repre sentatives, in explanation of this provisi that it is designed to stop a practice, which it is said exists, of persons claim ing and receiving fees for alleged services in securing the introduction and passage of private pension bills. UFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE OF

ORIGIN.—In the general law pension case of the widow of Silas Ramsey, the decision on appeal (Ass't Secretary Camp-

bell, Dec. 11, 1901) says:

"A physician testified that he had a clear recollection of treating appellant for rheumatism when at home on a furlough in 1863. One neighbor testified it was his understanding, from what the family said when soldier was home on furlough, that he had camp dysentery for one thing, and rheumatism for another. Another neigh-bor testified that in 1863, when home on furlough, soldier complained of rheuma-tism and walked lame, and another swears that while in the service and after discharge he frequently heard soldier complain of rheumatism in his legs and body, and noticed at one time in 1863 that he was quite lame, and after discharge he was quite lame, and after discharge he was still apparently suffering and discharge he was still apparently suffering and discharge he was still apparently suffering and discharge he so forceful in the field, had, in fine, been so forceful in the field, had, in fine, been men without great danger. Truth is, that had been so calm and yet so valiant in battle, had been so calm and yet so valiant in battle, had been so worshiped by all the left wing of the regiment and by the battalion, had been so wise in council and so freely stated in the field, had, in fine, been so forceful in the field, had, in fine, been learn the last of it?

Again the Lieutenant approved. He that while in the service and after diswas still apparently suffering and dis-abled on account of rheumatism."

DEFECTIVE VISION-LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN GENERAL LAW appeal (Ass't Secretary Campbell, Dec.

other eye from corneal opacity. In the case of William Moore (12 P. D., 87), considerable in the property of the sick man than of William Moore (12 P. D., 87), considered by the Department upon appeal Nov.

30, 1961, the Bureau had allowed the third-grade rate (824 per month) for loss who know Prof. Adkin, and have tried his treatment, can youen for their absolute truthof one eye from traumatism, and loss of treatment, can vouch for their absolute truth-nine-tenths vision in the other eye from fulness.

former husband of minor's mother, prior to her remarriage to the soldier," the legality of the marriage of the claimant's parents thus being called in question. The de cision on appeal (Ass't Secretary Camp

bell, Dec. 30, 1901), says: "The evidence shows that the mother of this claimant married one Little in 1877, in Pike County, Ark., and in the same year removed to Hempstead County, in the same State; that said mother re-turned to her relatives and friends in Pike County, in 1879, and feported that said husband was dead, bringing an infant by said marriage with her; that in 1883 she married claimant's father, Thomas J. which caused his death. Unless the soldier's death is shown to be due to his service, the children would have no bether that it was understood and believed by hearly the children would have no bether references and neighbors that would have. If the widow is son by said former husband testifying, barred from pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of her death in 1885, and was always told

"It is held, in harmony with the cases of Kelly's heirs v. McGuire et al. (15 Subscriber.—If the widow was married to the soldier after June 26, 1890, she Akr., 586), that declarations by members would have to prove his death due to the and relatives of the family, or general reestablish death, heirship and the like, though disconnected with any question of pedigree; and in this case satisfactorily establishes that claimant's mother's ular Army enlistment entered upon after husband died prior to her marriage to her father, Fox, and that said marriage was legal, and she is the legitimate daughter of said soldier

MILITARY AGE-VOIDABLE EN H. P., Soldiers' Home, S. D.—Prior
Confederate service is not a bar to obtaining pension under the general law on account of disability incurred in U. S. service. Such service is, however, held to be a bar to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, it is held on appeal (Ass't Secretary Campbell, Jan. 15, 1902).

Y. E. W. Wabacha, Minn.—If an invalidable, and if he recognized the convenience of the pension under the age of 18 years in 1861 was a validable, and if he recognized the convenience of the pension under the age of 18 years in 1861 was a validable, and if he recognized the convenience of the pension under the age of 18 years in 1861 was a validable and if he recognized the convenience of the pension under the age of 18 years in 1861 was a validable and if he recognized the convenience of the pension under the act of June 27, 1890. E. W., Wabasha, Minn.—If an in- voidable, and if he repudiated the convalid pensioner dies, leaving no widow or tract of enlistment and subsequently re-child under 16, and leaves insufficient 28sets to cover the expenses of last illness for 90 days or more during the late war and burial, his guardian during his life-

If the service from which the soldier was honorably discharged, and in which he infrom which he deserted, he could obtain pension without trouble. If, however, he after its date.

Deeply Impressed.

"Did yez show Casey, the conthractor, ie Wash'n't'n monnymint?" asked Mr. Rafferty. he wor deeply imprissed."

"What did he say?" "He said it wor the tollest one-story buildin' he iver saw!'

Cures the Sick by Mystic Power.

DEPARTMENT NEWS. YOU CAN KNOW HIS SECRET FREE.

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You Can Be Cured at Home-Generous Offer of Prof. Adkin.



positively and absolutely that my new lome one of those we instinctively feel are hetreatment will cure every known disease, roes immortal! And now he was dead? It is therefore held that the origin in treatment will cure every known disease, service of rheumatism from which the even when all other methods of treatment It could not be! There must be some misfatal heart disease resulted is sufficiently fail, I would consider I was committing a take! crime to make such a statement to the publie. Nothing is so precious to a man as his health-nothing so horrible as an untimely I broke down utterly. RATINGS.—In the general law pension case of John T. Watson, the decision on ten result in obstinate chronic diseases. I believe that my new discovery, 'Vitaopathy, In the case at bar, a pension at the is the most marvelous treatment ever known, rate of \$17 per month is held by the Bu-reau to be adequate to the degree of disability resulting from total blindness of one eye and loss of nine-tenths vision in the

the Bureau in these two cases for prac- known Geologist and Mining Engineer, living ers whose shots dropped amongst us as we the Bureau in these two cases for practically the same degree of inability to perform manual labor, of each pensioned, by reason of poor vision, demonstrates the advisability of adopting some method by which a more equable adjustment of rates in cases of ocular injuries can be made.

known Geologist and Mining Engineer, living in Dayton or The doctor had given me up to die. You can imagine what a state of mind I was in. I could not attend to business, and began to think my days were numbered. I read of the wonderful cures Prof.

Level 1 read of the wonderful cures Prof.

Level 2 read of the wonderful cures Prof.

Level 3 read of the wonderful cures Prof.

Level 4 read of the wonderful cures Prof.

WHO GOES THERE?

(Continued from first page.)

"It cannot. It may suffer great loss, and be forced to retreat-indeed, I think that consequence a natural inference from the situation—but it cannot be badly defeated; it cannot be disorganized. It would take months to overcome it. "Then you really believe that we shall

"Yes; I believe we shall fight, and shall Virginia again."

we leave our wounded here?"
"I was thinking only of the fallen. If

in anticipation.

True; and death must come, sooner or later, to all of us.

the grave. On the first, neither balm nor physician down.

Nor thee, on the second, the Universe "Who is that, Captain?" "The Persian Omar Khayyam, followed Emerson.

'How do you spell that Persian's name, Captain? "K-h-a-y-y-a-m." "And you pronounce it Ki-yam? "That is the way I pronounced it; is

not correct?

"I don't know. I never heard of him efore, but the name seems not unfamiliar. Is he living?"
"Oh, no; dead centuries since, Were you hoping to find one of your old personal

"Don't laugh, Captain. Somehow the ame seems to carry me back somewhere."
"Maybe you knew him in a previous ex-"Don't laugh, Captain. It is not the

s, but merely the name that strikes You don't believe the words your-"I do and I do not. I believe them in a

"In what sense, Captain?"

"In the sense in which the poet taught. The religion of the East is fatalism. A fatalist who endeavors to shun death i inconsistent." "But you are not a fatalist." "No, and yes. Another poet has said that divinity shapes the ends that we rough-hew; I should reverse this and say

that life is blocked out in the large for us by powers over which we have no control, but that within certain limits we do the shaping of our own lives." "A new and better version," said I; "to morrow some shaping will be done. What effect on the general result to nations and

the world does one battle, more or fewer "Some events are counterbalanced by others, seemingly, and the result is nothng; but every event is important to some

"Captain, Yeomans says he got to the top of the hill over yonder, and that we could have occupied it but that our men were recalled." "It would have made little difference,"

said he. "The enemy would only have in-trenched farther off. I dare say they are digging at this moment." Then he said, "Go back to your place, Jones, and never fail to do your full duty. I am serious, because war is serious. The more we have to do, the more must we

nerve ourselves to do it. We must collect all our energies, and each man must do the work of two. Impress the men strongly with the necessity for courage and endur-The full moon was shining in high heaven. I bade the Captain good-night.

On the morning of July 2 Co. A still lay behind the brigade, which was in line a little to the south of the Seminary. The sun shone hot. The skirmishers were busy in front. Artillery roared at our left and far to our right. At times shells came over us. A caisson near by exploded. In the afternoon a great battle was layer sent 10 men to the left not left north some.

The left platoon extended intervals to 10 ozes, moving silently from the center to left. This filled perhaps 60 yards of the unknown gap. Still no pickets could be seen. I made a semicircle far to my left and returned.

Capt. Haskell was not there, He would have sent 10 men to the left north some.

and considered him like Washington-in-

But I looked, and I saw Lieut, Barnwell in tears, and I saw Serg't Mackay in tears, and I saw Rhodes in tears-and

CHAPTER XXXII. NIGHT.

"From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds, That the fixed sentinels almost receive
The secret whispers of each other's
watch."

—Shakspere.

Cemetery Hight was crowned with canoptic atrophy resulting from said injury.
"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney non and intrenched infantry. The wheatfield on its slope was alive with skirmishtrouble," writes Prof. John C. Nelson, a wellfield on its slope was alive with skirmishhollow; there the fire increased and we lay of the enemy.

Where was the picket-line to which ours must connect? I make a circuit to my left, a hundred yards or more; no pickets. I returned and passed word down the line to the Lieutenant in connection of Co. A three wars these man? Containly Ender. left, a hundred yards or more; no pickets. I returned and passed word down the line to the Lieutenant in command of Co. A that I wanted to see him on the left. He came, and I explained the trouble. The Lieutenant did not know what to do. This gentleman was a valuable officer in the line, but was out of place in the battalion. He asked me what ought to be done. I replied that we must set fail to connect silent. But they would send a man back "Yes; I believe we shall fight, and shall fight hard, and have losses, but the enemy will be very cautious of attack, and those of us who are able to march shall see Virginia again."

How wide a gap nobody could tell. If I hances, but why did they hot sy same thing or do something? Perhaps they were in doubt about me. I was so near their tion to Col. Perrin, who was in command of the brigade, but I did otherwise; I told federate. I half decided to slip away at Those who are able to march? Could him that if he would remain on the left, I once. would hunt for the picket-line. He con-

ever the history of this war is truly writ-ten, the greatest honors of all will be paid to the common soldiers, men who, without but found nobody. I returned to the left a particle of interest in slaves, give their of Co. A and proposed to go forward lives for independence—the independence of their States. Yet it is useless to grieve ets. The Lieutenant approved.

sented.

The word was passed down the line that "A soldier's death should not be a thing to grieve over," said I; "at least, so it seems to me. I think I should prefer death in battle to death by disease."

The word was passed down the internal two with the word was passed down the internal two was possed down the internal two was passed down a moon, over which bunches of cloud passed rapidly. While the moon would be hidden I went forward. When the cloud had passed, I steeped and looked. On two days it steads not to run from Here and there in the wheat lay dead skirmishers, and guns, and many signs of appointed and the unappointed day: battle. The wheat had been trodden

Cautiously I moved on until I was 100 yards in advance of the battalion. I saw no picket. Here the wheat was standing, in most places untrodden. I looked back down the hill; I could not see our own men. I went forward again for 40 yards. Now at my right I saw a fence, or rather a line of bushes and briars which had grown up where a fence had been in years This fence-row stretched straight up the hill toward the cemetery. I went it. It would serve my purpose thoroughly. In the shelter of this friendly row of bushes I crept slowly up the hill.

was now in front of Co. A's right. The moon shone out and then was hiden. I was 200 yards in advance of the battalion. I laid my gun on the ground and crawled along the fence-row for 50

The spots looked very black. would look black in this wheat with the moonlight on it. I turned my belt-buckle behind my back, lest the metal should shine. The line of spots was directly in front of me, and on both sides of the fence-row. The, line seemed to stretch across the front of the whole battalion. If that was our picket, why should there be another in rear of it? They must be Yankees.

I looked at them for two minutes. They vere still as death. The line was perfect. f it was a Confederate line, there might and returning in the rear-but the seemed straight and perfect. The spots did seem tall enough for standing men. No doubt they were sitting in the wheat with their guns in their laps. no word-not a sound except the noises ing from the crest of the hill beyond them, where was the Federal line of bat-I looked back. Seminary Ridge seemed very fair. I crawled back to my run, picked it up, rose and looked again toward the cemetery. I could no longer the spots. I walked back down the hill, moving off to my right in order to

On the morning of July 2 Co. A still lay | The left platoon extended intervals to 16

came over us. A caisson near by exploded. In the afternoon a great battle was raging some two miles to our right. Long-street's Corps had gone in.

At 4 o'clock I saw some litter-bearers moving to the rear. On the litter was a body. The litter-bearers halted. A few men gathered around. Then the men of Co. H began to stir. Some of them approached the litter. Who was it? I became anxious. The men came slowly back—one at a time—grim.

Capt. Haskell was not there, He would have sent 10 men to the left until something was found. He would have filled the interval, even had it required the whole battalion to stretch to 20 steps apart, at least until he could report to Col. Perrin, or Gen. Peuder. Lient. Sharpe, in command of the battalion, was far to the right—perhaps 400 yards from as, We should have sent word to him down the line, but we did not do it. The high was growing. How wish was the high was growing to the total have sent to define the interval. back—one at a time—grim.

I asked who it was that had been killed.

"Capt. Haskell," they said.

My tongue failed me, as my pen does now. What! Capt. Haskell? Our Captain dead? Who had ever thought that he might be killed? I now know that I had considered him like Washington.

At last I said that although the picket.

The weid not do it. The night was growing. How wide was the gap? Why did not the pickets on the other side of this gap search for us. If the enemy knew our condition, a brigade or more might creep through the gap; still the Lieutenant did not propose anything.

At last I said that although the picket.

The cost of paluting the house and barn.

line in front looked like a Yankee line, it ine in front looked like a Yankee line, it was yet possible that it was ours, and white lead and oil costs so much and has to to so many deaths that had refused to detect than I had been before, and speak to the pense to keep the bright, clean appearance was a line in front looked like a Yankee line, it was yet possible that it was ours, and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant extended by the pense to keep the bright, clean appearance mand him, had so freely offered his life, men without great danger. Truth is, that

Again the Lieutenant approved. He would have approved of anything. He was a brave officer. I verily believe that if I had proposed an advance of Co. A

up the hill, he would have approved, and would have led the advance. The company stood still, and I started again. I reached the place where I had been before, and crawled on a few yards farther. Again the thought came that there would have been some communicating between that line and ours if that were Confederate. If they were our men, we had been in their rear for three hours. Impossible to suppose that nobody in that time should have come back to the rear. Clearly it was a Federal line, and I was in its front. Then it occurred to me that it was possible they had a man or two in the fence-row between me and their line. There could be no need for that, yet the idea made me shiver. At every yard of my progress I raised my head, and the black spots were larger—and not less black. They were very silent and very motionless—the somber night-picture of skirmishers on extreme duty—whoever they were, they felt strongly the presence

the Bureau in these two cases for price helds by the leafly the same degree of inability to person depression. The deceive making the person of poor vision, demonstrates the substantial to the person of t

replied that we must not fail to connect. silent. But they would send a man back else there would be a gap in the line, and how wide a gap nobody could tell. If I Yankees; but why did they not say some-But I wished some conclusion to th

I first went to the left very far, and then to the rear, and searched a long time, but found nolody. I returned to the left what brigade that is?"

A voice replied, "Our brigade!"

This reply, in my opinion, was distinctly Confederate. I had heard it frequently. It was on old thing. Often, when waiting for troops to pass, you would ask, "What regiment is that?" and some would-be wag would say, "Our regiment."

I rose to my feet behind the post, but dropped again as quickly. Before I had stood erect the thought came that possibly the Yankees also had this old by-word. Then another thought—had the Yankees selected one man to reply to me? Had all but one been ordered to preserve silence, and was this one an expert chosen to entrap me? A man perhaps who knew omething of the sayings of the Southern

Now, in an effort to bring things ass, I shouted loud, "What army do you Another voice shouted loud, "What

irmy do you belong to?"

I had emphasized the word "army." He ad emphasized the word "you."

Perhaps they thought I might be one of their own men, sent out in front and trying to return; but if that were the case, why did they not bid me come in? I bey thought me a Confederate, very like ly they thought I was trying to desert, and feeling my way through fear of falling nto the hands of the wrong people I replied at once, "I am a rebel."

yards, at every instant pausing and looking. I renched a dense and taller clump of bushes, and raised myself to my full hight. In front were black spots in the wars afe, being in their rear, and that if wheat—five paces apart—a picket line— they were Yankees, they would at once accept the challenge. I wanted to end the matter.

They accepted. A dozen voices shouted, "We are for the Union!" and half a dozen rifles cracked. They must have fired into the fence w. I heard no bullet-but then, no bullet can be heard at such a nearness. I kept my post—flat on my face. It would not be best for me to rise and run. Perhaps I could get off by doing so, but I could manage better. I would remain

uiet until they should think I had gone, Then I would crawl away. Two or three minutes passed. I was making up my mind to start. Suddenly it was a Confederate fine, or men going a gruff voice spoke. It was near me. It was in the fence-row. A Yankee had cemed straight and perfect. The spots did crept toward me. He said, at an ordinary controlled to the controlled spots. pitch, but very gruffly, "Who are you,

anyway? If he is yet alive, these lines may inorm him that I was Jones. It was my

a House Cheap

blings and fences is a beavy burder



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MUSTERED OUT.

BROWN.-At Spickard, Mo., March 2, Hol frown, Co. F. 28th Hil. He leaves a widow and ti

CRAWFORD.—At Washington C. H., O., Jan. 12 Geo, Crawford, Co. E, 21 Ohio H. A. FLETCHER.—At Neodesha, Kan., Feb. 26, Capt John Fietcher. He was born at Lincoinville, Me., and had followed the sea as an able seaman, Mate and Mas ber, previous to the civil war. At the breaking out o He was a member of the G.A.R. Post at Dodge City,

GARRIOTT.-At Spickard, Mo., Feb. 23, John M. Garriott, Co. B. 18th Mo. He leaves a family IAN HAM,—At First Heserve Hospital, Philippin Islands, Dec. 19, 1901, Elisha Lanham, Laice Corpora Troop K, 1st U.S. Cav. Deceased was the only Suic Comrade Zadok Lanham, of Lyon Post, 22, Indepen-If he is yet alive, these lines may inorm him that I was Jones. It was my
me to be silent. I feared that he would

MAY.—At Nashville, III, Feb. 3, Capt. J. May. He
served in a West Virginia regiment, and was a menber of Post 412. He leaves four sons, two daughters, continue to come, but the next instant I knew that he was in doubts as to how many I was, and I stuck fast.

I heard nothing more. No doubt he had given it up—had gone back and reported that the enemy had disappeared from the immediate front.

see the snots. I walked back down the bill, moving off to my right in order to strike the left of Co. A. The battalion had not budged.

I reported. The Lieutenant was charrined. I told him that I felt almost sure that the men I had seen were Yankees. What to do? We ought to have sent a man back to the brigade, but we did not. Why we did not, I do not know, unless it was that we felt it our duty to solve the difficulty ourselves. The left of the battalion was unprotected; this would not do. Something must be done.

A extend intervals to 10 paces and cover more ground. The Lieutenant approved. The Lieutenant approved. The left platoon extended intervals to 10 paces and cover more ground. The Lieutenant approved. The left of the left platoon extended intervals to 10 paces and cover more ground. The Lieutenant approved. The Lieutenant approved. The left of left. This filled perhaps 60 yards of the unknown gap. Still no pickets could be seen. I made a semicircle fart to my left to have a semicircle f

A Fine Kidney Remedy. Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if anyone suffering from Kidney or Bladder disease will write him he will tell them what he used. He is not a dealer in medicine, and has nothing to sell or give—just directs

you to a perfect cure.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the week ended March 8 shows: Army invalid: Original, 6; increase, 255; ressue, 26; restoration, 2; renewal, 30; supplemental, 4; duplicate, 4; accrued, 112. Total,

Army widows, etc.: Original, 41: reissue, 7; restoration, 1; renewal, 56; duplicate, 1; accrued, 2. Total, 108.

Navy invalids: Increase, 1; reissue, 25; duplicate, 1; accrued, 3. Total, 30.

Navy widows, etc.: Original, 2; renewal, 1. Total, 3.

Total, 3.
Old wars invalids: Accrued, 1.
Army invalids (war with Spain): Original,
40; increase, 1. Total, 41.
Army widows, etc. (war with Spain): Origias increase. 1. Total, 4.

Navy widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 2.

Army invalids fact of June 27, 1890s; Original, 319; increase, 767; additional, 235; resissue, 12; restoration, 3; necessal, 38; supplemental, 1; dupfleate, 5; accrued, 181. Total, 4.

Army widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890; Original, 235; resissue, 12; restoration, 3; renewal, 38; supplemental, 1; dupfleate, 5; accrued, 181. Total, 250; per day. So widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890; Original, 394; reissue, 4; restoration, 3; supplemental, 2; supplem Original, 394; reissue, 4; restoration, 1; renewal, 2; supplemental, 1; accrued, 3. Total,

Navy invalids (act of June 27, 1890); Original, 20; increase, 10; reissue, 1; accrued, 6, Total, 46.
Navy widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890); Original, 17.
Mexican War survivors: Increase, 1; re-issue, 47; supplemental, 1; accrued, 5. Total, Mexican War widows: Original, 11. Indian wars (1832-1842) - Widows: Origi-

nal. 1.
Totals—Original, S75; Increase, 1,943; additional, 235; reissue, 122; restoration, 7; renewal, 127; supplemental, 7; duplicate, 11; accrued, 316. Total, 2,743. A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cursel. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent, permanently cured), and desiring to curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent, permanently enred), and destring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for Breparing and using. Sent by mail, Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 84; Powers' plock, Rochester, N. Y.



Resily and household in the New, common sense in the not expensive. No care, not expensive. FREE A practical are, FREE appractical in the notice on the notice on the notice of the noti

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